THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1879.

Amusements In-Day, Frand Opera House-The Kepts Guit. histority's theater the Made alone a. Bester & Blat's Gooden Leaves Madison Square Gurden H. M. S. Philips New York Agencies B. S. S. P. Strands. Theater Comique—Molling Greek Cowder. Wallack's Licenter—Wollier's Reset.

A Name Not to be Triffed With.

It is announced in many public journels that the name of Saxrono E. Chunch will be brought forward in the Democratic State Convention as a cambidate for Governor. Our own estimation of Chief Judge Cutthen

may be very briefly stated; We believe no man in the State would make a better Governor; we believe no man in the United States would make a better President.

But while we recognize his fitness for either and for both of these high offices, we profoundly appreciate his almost indispen sable utility in the position while he now

Unless Chief Judge Current is morally certain to be nominated for Governor-we would take all the chances of his electionwe hope he will not be a candidate before the Convention. His friends should bear in mind that the Chief Judge has built up a name not to be trifled with a reputation too precious to be jeoparded.

What an act of ungrandulty it would beand in an entirely novel line, too-for Mr. TILDEN to decline in favor of Chief Judge CHURCH!

Is it an Imaginary Quarrel?

A man who is really shrowd as very apt to acquire an undeserved reputation for curning and craft. For this reason we are not surprised at the prevailing Impression that the quarrel, or misunderstanding, between Sir Cyrus W. Finne and Mr. Samuel J. TILDEN, whilem elected President of the United States, is all fictitions.

It may be that Mr. Tildey might have afforded to pay Sir Cynus a "bar'l" of money to abuse him; but the fact that he did not pay Mr. Dorsnermen's hotel bills at St. Louis satisfies us that he did not pay Mr. FIELD anything.

Still, Mr. TILDEN is a shrewd and myste-

Father Taft.

It may be doubted if the Republican manngers of Ohlo will find much use for AL-PHONSO TAFF as a campaign stump speaker. His opening effort at Cleveland last week was not full of promise. The speech was remarkable in several respects. It made no allusion to the contest in the State, and did not mention Fostan's name as a candidate for Governor. From first to last it was a dry discussion of the relative powers and rights of the general and the State Governments, and mainty a defence of his own action as Attorney-General under the Daven-PORT election laws, and his instructions to marshals in enforcing them.

Father Taff has an excellent opinion of marshals and deputy marshals and supervisors, having employed them on the mosliberal scale in 1876, and having approved their accounts without asking any questions, to the extent of mearly a third of a millio of dollars. In the case of the Marshal of St. Louis he did venture to suggest that there was "too much sugar" in the bill, but as the support of three members of Congres had been secured by scandalous corruption. he signed it and the money was paid.

Considering the open use of his office of Attorney-General for the vifest partisan ends, and the audacious instructions to issued to the marshals and their deputies. by which the latter summound the army at their orders, it was natural for Mr. Tarr to inform the Republicans of Cleveland that

"The outery against the marchals and against the untary being called upon on proper servators to accustor peace to groundless and absorbt * * It is an error to The supervisors are by the new onlikery power.

"The supervisors are by the law authorizes to abortion what is done by the effects of the tool in reservisor and counting the voice. Their diffestate speeds, industrial counting the voice. annoy hobody who is willing to have an immedial ection

The citizens who were arrested and outraged in this city for holding naturalization papers legally issued, and for attempting to exercise their rights as voters, never before questioned, will not be good witnesses for Father Taff to summon as to the harreless character of Supervisor Davespour's operations. And If any deputy marshals should be employed by Mr. Devens this fall to repeat the work for which they were hired by Taff in 1876, they will have to look for pay to their employers, or wait until a Republican Congress can be elected to make a raid on the Trensury.

Fraudulent Mexican Claims.

It was rather lucky for Mexico that Mr. WM. M. Evants had formally applied to the British Government for a review of the exorbitant award made by the Hallow Consmission for imaginary damages, thus establishing a principle from which he could not well retreat. Two cases which have become somewhat notorious as the West and La Abra claims were awarded nearly a million and a quarter of dollars by Sir. EDWARD THORNTON, the unipire between the United States and Mexico, to wings was referred the disputed cases before the Joint ommission for the settlement, of outstanding claims.

Mexico sought to get a rehearing of these cases before the umpire's time closed, on the ground of fraud and perjury. Sir EDWARD declined to review the awards from want of authority, but contended, however, that the Government receiving the money had a remedy against any manifest wrong, which could be exerted without difficulty. An appeal was then made to Congress, supported by doennousary evidence of an imposing connector, which has since been supplemented by new testimon before the Department of State, intended to

establish the charges of Mexico. After a sharp struggle with the lebby, the last Congress, in its closing hours, ordered the Executive to examine the complaints. Laramouring and to withhold any payment from the installments to these chilmants antiin decision was reached. As the result of this exaculta tion, Mr. W. M. Evants holds that the awards cannot be reopened, because Mexico had her day in court and all the opportunities to protest her rights; but the honor of the United States requires the two cases should be further investigated, and with that view hesends them back to Compress for legislative of the was not indiced for but character, but for action. Throughout this proceeding he has the murder of Mrs. Denshach. been plainly seeking to make a point with England on the fishery question

What Congress will do with this matter when it gets likely cannot easily be predicted. It is not likely that a special conmission will be authorized. After the report of the Department of State the claimants will not be auxious to go there a see-

extraordinary effort was made in the last Courses to drive the awards through the conference committee, which finally sent them to the Executive for review, ord, it may be said, the state coarse of one Senator prevented that consummation and a great seandat.

When an immerse lottle corresenting all the elements for watch Washington Is money a number or loose members of Courses, and a throng of attorneys dependent on contingent fees, are seen pressbug any claim for a large sum of money, it is not unreasonable to suppose from past experience that there is good cause for suspicion astolts newlt. Other cases quite as bad as these referred to passed muster and have been paid their pro-rata of the installments. And it is well known that some of the very best claims, resting upon no doubtful or manufactured testimony, were rejected ab-

solutely The history of the Joint Mexican Commision would be a carious contribution to the annuals of these times, both for what it did. and for what it omitted to do.

The Railroads and the People.

Mr. VANDERBEET and other railway managers are before the Legislative Committee to upheld special rates and discriminutions against the business of the State which gave them corporate existence. The grievances of which the farmers complain are of long standing and are not confined to them, but are the graevances of the people of New York against smalry public agencies called corporations which they created to serve them, but which are now devouring

The justice of the claims of the Farmers Alliance, as set forth at Syracuse, is acknowledged by the railway men themselves; but what is the remedy? Are the people a match for the corporations in the Legis-

If there is a clause in any railway charter ever granted by the State of New York whorizing the company to charge a citizen of this State more than a citizen of another State for the same service, or to discriminate eminst one citizen of this State in favor of nother, we have never seen it. The railvays are public highways; they are bound receive and transport safely all goods offered to them, and they are bound to perorm the service impartially and for a uniform cluringe. The privileges of the Eric and he Central do not belong to the Presidents and directors of those ronds, but to the pube, and were granted for a public purpose, When they cease to serve that purpose and began to be used for the benefit of private perators, under the delusion that mere emporary possession makes them private roperty, they may be resumed and held by the State or regranted to those who shall

understand their mature better. The whole system of special rates and discriminations, as practised habitually under various protexts, is unlawful and in he very teeth of the charters; and yet, intend of an effort to enforce existing laws and compel respect for public rights which can never be more distinctly defined than er are now, we have an outery for new gustation. What guarantee is there that the new legislation will not be kleked uside ico the old? Nevertheless, we can hardly fuse a godspood to the farmers who deintertheir intentions as follows:

"Kerelool, That with due regard for all vested interests we will scandingly place to bring the rainroads of this mate to a respect begondedully to the profice that the labels of the critices, by they rich or poor, shall be re-perted upon radioic highways; that in the transportaof decide, as a passengers, the charges shall be to dilling alice, and in no case shall more be charged

a short than a major distallers.

Theodod, That contributions by railroads to defray
which expenses or cambalates, or to party company
ads, and the granter or cree passes, are demoralizing
discovered to the problematics, and should be pro-

In Pennsylvania these very principles core embedied in the fundamental law but he corporations lusist that their charters ire contracts with the State which cannot be altered without the consent of both parles. The obvious answer to this is that their charters never authorized them to do the hings forbidden by the new Constitution; out that, on the contrary, the legal construction of those instruments is as much against them; as the Constitution. Should the Pennsylvania Company persist in making special rates to a single person, or in lisericalization against the business of a sin gle locality, however insignificant, the fact would be sufficient to forteit its charter upon proper processings by the Attorney-General Still this powerful rend openly delles the aw, the Constitution, and the public opinion of the State which erected the corporation, and continues to oppress and plunder the

It is possible that when the people of New York and Pennsylvania agree in bringing a terms the trunk lines under their control. bey may force a cossitten of that competiion for the West 'rn trade, under pretext of which the through freights are put down and the local freights up the latter to make up the less on the fermer.

How do stalwart Republicans relish CARL sement's decimation that he would vote for Demograt like Dayard rather than for Guant should the latter be the nomines of the Reput lean National Convention? It would be inter esting to hear the optnion of Schunz's official ssor, the Hon. Zach Chandles, on this

The Commercial Gazette of Pittsburgh, 'a., says that" perplexing questions exist as to what is to be done with the South."

Suppose that some Southern newspaper hould suggest that a perplexing question exsts as to what is to be done with Pennsylvania -the Commercial Gazette would probably conoder the suggestion as at least an importment effection on the ability or Pennsylvania to take are of itself. The fact is there is altogether too nuch task of the kind we have quoted from the Philaburgh newspaper. Much of it is, no loubt, penned heedlessly, but it all has one er, and that is to breed a contempt for an self-government, and to propagate central ng not one which are incompatible with the letter or spirit of the Constitution.

According to the Troy Press, there was a convenience doubt of the guilt of HILAIRE

It would e-rining be declarable if LATRIMOUd his not riously had character, and it is to be oped that the jury based their verdiet upon he syldence before them, and not upon the provious reputation of the accused. LATHIMOU-

Emissaries of Scarraz have been visiting he roumant of the Seminoles, who, in the dopths of the everglades, enjoy that fre lom which they prize so highly, and for which their fathers fought so bravely. The Indians are described by a correspondent of the Taliahassee Foretian as penceful and lawond time, and a committee of Congress is no objection to the presence of their dusky not the tribunal to determine such quest neighbors. Let Schwiz loave the little band of abiding, and the white men of that region have tions as are involved in these cases. An | Seminoies alone and not endeavor to foresthem |

from their native woods into a pestiferous reservation where, like the Poneas, they would

WESTON arrived yesterday, bringing with him the championship belt, and Rowgll, who took the trophy from America to England four months ago, also landed, to compete for it once Brown and HAZAEL are on the way, and CORREY is soon to follow them. The best pedestrians in the world are to be in the contest, and a new pedestrian craze may as well be expected. The winner of the match makes a small fortune as well as acquires the championship, so the struggle is not aione for empty honors.

Wiston makes the important requirement to his competing that there shall be no smoking in the building. In previous races, he maintains, he has lost because overcome with tobacco Everyone who visited the Garden in the April match knows that the atmosphere was lmost unendurable even for a half hour. That it must prove a serious detriment to the walkers, whose success depends upon the maintaining of excellent physical condition, is obvious. In the London walking contests tobacco smoking by spectators is prohibited.

It was a tugboat boiler, and not a ferryout boiler, that blew up in the East River yesterday morning. Only one man was scalded to each, though another man had a narrowescape, and will spend some time in hospital. As 1878, and as it was in the charge of a duly icensed engineer, its misbehavior excites sur-

Another Brooklyn private watchman has got into trouble through too much rum and a too handy revolver. If this watchman had not got drunk, or if he had not had the revolver in his pocket, young Mr. WATEINS wouldn't now be lying in the Brooklyn City Hospital with a bullet in his leg. According to the Brooklyn newspapers, the watchman has a habit of getting drunk and threatening to shoot

HANLAN offers substantial evidence of lief in his ability to outrow Countries by offering to contend with him for ten thousand dollars a side. COURTNEY by not promptly acepting the challenge casts doubts, by implicaion, on his own powers to compete successfully with the Canadian. Meantime the quarrel as to whether Countney sold the Lachine race rages. he new accusations by boatmaker Elliott, having aroused the ire of the Hanlan Club nembers to fighting pitch. RILEY, too, has the otion that he can defeat HANLAN, and desires o try for a wager so moderate that HANLAN deines to accept. There is much more talking than rowing being done by oarsmen this sum-

Shore Inspector Hopkins will have an pportunity on Sept. 6 to convince Gov. Robinon, if he can, that he is not the negligent pub ic servant certain residents of New Utrecht nd Gravesend take him to be. In their appliation to the Governor for Mr. HOPKINS's removal these residents allege that for two years the refuse and flith of the city have been dumped in front of Bath and Coney Island, and that the dumpers pay no attention to the Shore Inpeeter, but openly contemn his authority.

We have no disposition to prejudge the case of Mr. Hopkins, but it is a point gained that the men who are theoretically in charge of the harbor have thus been reminded that they are not enjoying wholly irresponsible sinecures. On the hearing the facts, or a part of them, will be brought to the official knowledge of the Governor. That will be another point gnined.

It will occur to some persons as a singular thing that in a matter of such importance to her health and prosperity the city of New York should have waited for New Utrecht and Gravesend to lead off.

It is not necessary to visit the Texan plains to hunt the wild steer. Quite as exciting sport may be had in the fashionable avenues and cross streets of New York city, for every ew days one of the long-horned, glaring-eyed crutes, tortured and maddened by a railroad ride of a thousand miles, breaks from restraint nd goes charging through the thoroughfares. essing and trampling whatever gets in its way. esterday's episode was on a larger scale than sual. A dozen of the beasts instead of one of em started on the rampage. The wonder is that more damage was not done, for one of the wildest of the drove dashed entirely across the island, through Forty-second street, from the North to the East River. But long experience keep out of the way, and the casualties were

Mr. VANDERBILT assured the investigating legislators yesterday that he has no sympathy with the Standard Oil Company, and that he is ready to give other oil shippers just as favorable rates, provided he is satisfied that hey are responsible and are going to do a big usiness over the read; but he really knows othing about these oil transactions except from the newspapers, as he leaves all that to Mr. RUTTER. His opinion is that the pipe lines will take the oil business wholly away from the railroads.

This seems to be an off week in Fall River. people according to its pleasure and conven-Not a single defalcation in high life is yet reported.

That was an interesting notion of KHAIREDDIN Pasha, the fallen Prime Minister of Turkey, to sacrifice the European dominons of the Sultan, and compensate him by reciving his authority over Egypt, Arabia, Tunis, and Tripoli, and the whole of north Africa. But then the abandonment of Turkey would mean the subjection of the Turks remaining in Europe to some Caristian power, and to that they are not ready to submit. Then, again, the Arabs might not be ready to allow the Sultan to substitute absolutism for the shadowy suzerninty which he now exercises Altogether KHAIREDDIN Pasha's idea was more

Hogus Newspaper Men.

We frequently receive letters and telegrams inquiring as to the trustworthiness and ecuniary responsibility of persons who claim represent THE SUN. The greater part of ese inquiries come from the West and South. They all come from points at considerable distances from THE SUN office.

Several weeks ago a swindler, calling himself L. W. Kirby and professing to be connected with this establishment, obtained money and credit under false pretences from citizens of Montgomery, Alabama. Of course nothing is known of the man here. That fact was telegraphed to Montgomery as soon as we were inormed of his operations. But he had meanwhile left Montgomery for Mobile, having pro cured a railroad pass on the strength of his

lleged connection with The Sun.
We are glad to add that this swindler, Kirby, whose real name is said to be Kohlhausen, has since been arrested, carried back to Montcomery, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the

enitentiary for two years. If railroad superintendents, hotel keepers, apitalists, and the public generally would re-nember that reputable newspaper men-cerainly all authorized correspondents or reporters of THE SUN-travel like other citizens. nying their bills as they go, and asking for no country accommodation or other favors on ecount of the newspaper which they represent, much money which now finds its way into the pockets of rogues would remain in the pockets

When a railroad official, for example, gives a ree pass to a man who asks for it, or accepts it without asking, on account of THE SUN, the caliroad official makes a bad investment.

One Independent's Opinion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In one of

ON THE BANKS OF THE BOSPORUS

The Departure of the Sacred Camel-A Gilt

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3 .- Yesterday the peremony of the Surai Alayleh, or the departure of the Sacred Camel on the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, took place at Dolma Bagtche, the palace of the Sultan. The Palace of Dolma Baztche is, as many of your readers are doubtless aware, a magnificent white marble structure on the shores of the Bosporus, about three liberalism against reaction, and since his fall miles out of Pera. It has not been the resihe has become practically the leader of Young dence of a sultan since the unfortunate Abdul Turkey, sharing with Midhat Pasha the honor Aziz was captured there a little more than two years ago; the present occupant of the imperial throne, who is a prey to a morbid suspicion of a fate similar to that which befell his two predecessors, has taken up his residence at the Yeldiz kiosk, a palace situated on a hill, commanding a charming view of the Bosporus, about a mile and a half distant. Dolma Bagtche is surrounded by beautifully kept gardens, and it is on the well gravelled esplanade in front of the main entrance to the palace that the camel ceremony takes place.
I arrived there before the Sultan, and had an opportunity of inspecting the two camels destined for the ceremony before they were loaded.

They were kneeling behind a shrubbery in a corner of the garden, and undergoing the process of being caparisoned. I have never seen more beautiful specimens of the animal than they were. It so ungainly a creature as a camel can ever be said to look handsome, these certainly merited the appellation. Their skins were smooth and glossy, and their limbs slender and in the highest degree aristocratic look-They were covered with green cloths richly embroidered with gold; their heads and long necks decorated with plumes of ostrich feathers. From their knees and humps depended frontlets garnished with little brass bells. The larger camel was finally loaded with an immense temple-like structure said to contain presents, which, however, were concealed by curtains of heavily embroidered silk and broade. The smaller carried a large shield of bells and a most elaborate saddle, which the rider who led the large camel was to bestride. At last a flourish of trumpets announced that the Sultan had left the Yeldiz kiosk, and I hurried to the window of the Dolma Bagtehe palace, from which I was to witness the ceremony Drawn up in front of it in a glittering array of uniforms were the Sultan's aides-de-camp, while

the road from the principal gateway was lined with troops. The Sultan, who is a small, dark man, with an extremely intelligent countenance, ascended the broad flight of marble steps which leads to the principal entrance, and upon which a narrow strip of carpet had been stretched, reserved for the imperial use. The numerous functionaries who ascended or descended carefully avoided polluting it with their feet.

When all was ready a group of men in uniform, led by two mollahs in white turbans, approached, chanting not unmusically from the Koran, and behind them followed the two camels, with their stately and dignified tread. surrounded by officials in uniform, some swinging silver vessels containing incense others holding the cords by which the sacred structure on the back of the camel was held in its place. A venerable gentleman, in a richly embroidered coat, led the larger camel. In the centre of the gravelled area in front of the palace a circle had been made on the ground around which the camels were to be led, a slightly raised pathway having been prepared for them. Solemnly, in the presence of the line of aides-de-camp and of the soldiers marshalled on either side, they marched slowly around this ring, the Sultan looking down from a window of his palace. In a few moments. between two officers of high rank in uniform followed the venerable Sheikh-ul-Islam, the chief spiritual authority of Mohammedanism, in his yellow robes, and, ascending the steps

disappeared into the palace. A long pause now took place, during which the camels kept on stalking round the circle under the blazing sun, and certain solemn ceremonies of the nature of which I am not aware were going on between the Sultan and the Sheikh-ul-Islam. This culminated after nearly an hour in the appearance of an officer carrying on his two hands what seemed a small square green satin cushion, but which was, in reality, the external covering of a letter from the Suitan to the Shereef of Mecca. This the bearer solemnly kissed, and handed it to an other officer, who was to accompany the Hadi to Mecca; he also kissed it. Then a pasha in full uniform, and abundantly decorated, took the red cord by which the camel was led, and marched away with it through the large iron gateway which leads into the street. This was the Surai Emineh, or General in charge of the caravan. A retired officer of rank is generally selected for this office, which is at once a func tion of religious devotion and pecuniary

After the sacred camels had marched off there was a beating of tom-toms, indicating the approach of a procession of some sort, and soon appeared a motley group of Arabs and dervishes, ied by a holy man with a green flag while, perched upon the shoulders of the crowd and leaning on two sticks held by persons near him stood a wild-looking fanatic the head mendicant, who was chanting the Koran. These were beggars from Mecca, a deputation of whom annually come from the Holy City to Constantinople for the purpose of getting backsheesh" from the Sultan. His Majesty usually makes them a present of from two to three hundred pounds sterling. Behind them followed twenty mules. The leading mule was richly caparisoned, and carried on his back a highly decerated sort of howdah, which was supposed to serve as a conveyance for the General of the caravan; behind him came two vers handsome mules, one in advance of the other earrying between them a gorgeously em-blazoned "takhterawan," a species of palanquin, also destined for the use of the same high functionary. Then followed mules carrying boxes of treasure covered with silk. The amount of bullion to be thus transported was, I was told, about £30,000. The whole procession finally reached the shore of the Bosporus, where it embarked on board a steamer gayly dressed in flags, under a salute of twentyone guns, and was conveyed across to the Asiatic side. Here I was informed the camels and mules were unloaded, and the treasure and pilgrims embarked on board a steamer which would convey them to Jidda on the Red Sea by way of the Suez Canal; and from there they proceed by land to the Holy City.

The palmy days of the Hadi are, however, at an end. With the advance of civilization the importance of such ceremonies as the one above described is daily diminishing. It is said that for the future there is not to be any more a grand departure of a Hadj caravan from Damascus but that from this most ancient and oriental of Eastern cities the pilgrims are to go to the coast and thence by sea-a measure not only of economy, but of public peace and order. At present the cost of the Hadi from Damascus amounts to about £80,000 a year, chiefly paid in blackmail to the Arab tribes through which the route lies, and who are rendered turbulent and independent by the very fact that they are paid so large a sum by the Government for their good behavior. With the abolition of the Hadj from Damascus, we may hope to see developed countries to the east of the Jordan, which are now too unsafe to be occupied by peaceable ag-

riculturists. We have just passed through a period of extreme political tension here, which has cuiminated in a ministerial crisis, but not in a final or satisfactory solution of the difficulties which brought it about. Khaireddin Pasha, the Tunisian statesman who nine months ago was appointed to the office of Grand Vizier by the Sultan, finding that he could not carry out the reforms he desired, and that his determined opposition to corruption in any form raised a storm of opposition to him among his colleagues, finally sent in his resignation, accompanied with a programme of the conditions which, if the Sultan would agree to them, would To the Editor of the conditions indo sends the partial sends a condition of the conditions indo sends the sends of the conditions indo sends of the sends of the conditions of the sends of

after consulting the Ulemas, or his religious advisers, decided rather to accept Khaireddin's resignation than to agree to his terms. The effect has been to place the latter in a very remarkable and exceptional position. Whereas he arrived here less than a year ago without a friend in the country, and made none during his term of office-for all looked on him as an alien and a stranger-his protracted and determined resistance to the Sultan has within the last month constituted him the champion of

or the odium, whichever it may be, of being a statesman of the new constitutional school. Meantime a Cabinet has been named of a somewhat neutral tint. Aariff Pasha, who has been named for the time Bashvekil, or Prime Minister, is a worthy and honest man, with no reputation for a high order of talent. He is, I ever, apparently only a stop gap, as the office of Grand Vizier has not been filled up. It is probable that it is reserved for Safvet Pasha, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which capacity he was universally liked and respected, and more lately Ambassador in Paris, from which city he is expected to arrive to-day to resume his old post at the head of foreign affairs. Unfortunately he is now getting old. and the cares of office during the most trying period of his country's fortunes have told heavily upon him. It is not impossible that before very long Mahmoud Nedim will be called to office. The Sultan has only refrained hitherto from naming him Grand Vizier, an office he has already filled, in consequence of the determined hostility to him of the Western powers and the strong representations which have been made against his appointment; but, with the Greek question still unsettled and assuming very menacing proportions, and with the constant pressure of foreign interference from every quarter under which the Porte is suffering, it is likely that the Sultan will require a stronger team to help him through his diffi-

the Sultan's personal authority that his Majesty.

culties than he has at present. The financial condition of the country is growing worse from day to-day, while no improvement is apparent in the general system of administration. So long as all authority is con-centrated at Constantinople, and a discrimination is made between the different races of the empire in respect of their rights, privileges, and duties, this must continue to be the case. The remedy is decentralization and equality before the law, and the first point at which to begin reform is in the very core of administrative authority here; from the palace to the smallest public office a process of individual purification should be inaugurated, and a clean sween should be made of men known and proved to be corrupt, no matter what their rank may be

Unfortunately their power is at present so great that any man who, like Khaireddin, atempts to overthrow them is himself overthrown. In his fall, however, he has given his adversaries a severe shaking up, while he himself has risen in public estimation; and it is a significant fact that, instead of being exiled and disgraced for his audacity, the Sultan has conferred a pension upon him, and continues to reat him with marked courtesy and respect It is, therefore, just possible that at some future day Khaireddin's star mny once more be in the ascendant, and that the next time he under takes the task of sweeping out the Augean stable his efforts may be crowned with success.

A Mile a Minute. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: With all due respect for my brothers of the rail I venture the assertion that there are no two subjects that a railroad man is more unreliable on than speed and time, as any one who has heard the "Stove Committee" hold forth will verify. There is a large majority who are willing to will verify. There is a large majority who are willing to acknowledge that their engine is a little better and has, or can, ron a little faster than any other, or that their watch will run so much marrer to the second than perhaps the same unake of watch carried by another man. Therefore I would infer that "Engineer" and "E. A. C. evidently secony prominent postuous in the "Stove Committees" of their different roads, trains on many of the best roads in the country—driver Central included—and son't think I have seen one mile per minute most averable circumstances on a down grade. I have seen it tried many times.

Further, if our doubtful friends will give us a call we will show them that the Erich has as good motive power, and the employees as much sand as will compare favorably with any other road. J. H. F., an Eric conductor. Four Janvis, Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Are the boys on the cutral Railroad of New Jersey in earnest about their ast running? Having had some experience in the mat ter myself. I believe what Mr. Frazer said in the ex-last week is correct. It is claimed by old, experienced englieers that a seven-dust six-inch wheel cannot run any faster than a five-dust six-inch wheel. Experience teaches these things. I believe that Mr. Frazer has as much check for fast running as any of the boys. I was a passencer on his train when he made the last run be-tween Sufferns and Jersey City in 1952, reported in the landers as 52 miles in 28 minutes, with engine R. L. Colt, landers as 52 miles in 28 minutes, with engine R. L. er myself. I believe what Mr. Frazer said in Tux Su

t can be asserted with correctness that no engine can

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: As the gensects in regard to a run made by Engine 97, Jos. Losie, engineer. On the 10th of October, 1874, a special train, with members of the Pennsylvania Coal Company on board, left Easton at 1.25 F. M., and arrived in dersey the resulting the minutes for three stops, the ring of the property of the run being members of the run being minutes with the fastest part of the run being members minutes white House and North Branch, where the train made four miles and nine tenths in three minutes and fitty-accessed only of the run being minutes and fitty-accessed only of the run of ects in regard to a run made by Engine 97, Jos. Losie

Hints Toward Police Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with pleasure a timely and judicious article in Tux Sus in the necessity of a radical reform in our police organ-

zation and administration. Our police should be under the direction of one man in stead of four. Then we should have a responsible official, now we have none. Complian to one Commissioner, and he to another, &c. Azain, the subject to another, and he to another, &c. Azain, the police should attend to mething but their feelinuale police dive. Other matters should be left to the appropriate officials.

Foise-men, when on duty, should know nothing but their police duty; they should know nothing but their police duty; they should know nothing but their police duty; they should know nothing but their police states, but simply their duty. As the practice is now, what side, but simply their duty. As the practice is now, what side, he had not a side of the property of the states of the property of the particular as some should be supposed. We two particular as set on their private affairs, taking about their girls, and, of course, these near, while chatting there are not doing the duty of one man.

Now, this system, for it is so common that it is virtually a system, for it is so common that it is virtually a system, for it is so common that it is virtually a system, should be stopped. No two particular, while on duty, should be stopped. No two particular, while on duty, should be stopped. No two particular, while on duty should be stopped. No two particular is not colling assistance if a case required it, which would not occur once in fifty times.

Notes and the colling assistance if a case required it, which hered to we much the weep but in the colling assistance of the colling assistance in the colling assistance tead of four. Then we should have a responsible official;

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take liberty of asking why it is that our Arbany legislators not feel sufficiently disposed or patriotic to exempt surviving Union soldiers from the provisions of the law sertaining to lary service within the State of New York? Inderstand that hat across the river in the little but railant Stale of New Jersey, they have a clause which exempts Union soldiers, not only from tury service, but also were from a certain poll tax in addition. Cannot the great Empire State despinich?

R. M. MOONEY, 1,512 Third avenue, N. Y.

Fast Mail Steamers on the Mississippi. St. Louis, Aug. 26.—The projected line of fast steamers to carry mails to all river towns between here and New Orleans has so far advanced that contracts were dented to day by John H. Baldwin and associates, owners of the line, with Billings, Powell & Co., of the Anorrean Foundry, New Albany, Ind., for all the machinery and hollers for the vessels. Fourtracts will also be closed this work for six holls, rabins, and outfits, either with James West of thornmal or with David Barmore of Jefferson, Michael and State of the Contributed and ready for biggings by the flag of becember next.

Cuban Patriots Celebrating.

The Cuban Society La Union gave their fourth nomal festival in Bellevice Park, in Eightieth street, and cured a fair attendance, notwithstanding the weather. ic society numbers about 400 members, and comprise early all the Cuban patriots in the city. Among the i early all the Cutan patriots in the city. Among the in-lied guests were tens, Ronachez Roloff, and Santa Lu-a, and Gen, Barnelt, who recently escaped from Span-on teranny in Cuba. The Suban colors were displayed in the dancing platform, Cuban songs were suite, and ultan revolutionary documents were distributed, with he latest news of the cause. Many beautiful Spanish andens were present, and on the spacious platform they effect the rain. The efficers of the society are. Manuel crest, President, Jose Sanchez, Treasurer; and José M. harum, Secretary. barum, Secretary.

Turkey's War Office Closed. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.—The employees at

he Ministry of War have retused to continue in the discharge of their duties, their salaries being in arrears. The War Office is consequently closed ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

From the Horse Guards, War Office, Royal Artillery, London. ARTILLERY

House Grands, Was Office, London, 15th August, 1870. SIR: My attention having been directed to an

article in the issue of The Sun newspaper, dated New York, Thursday, 31st July, 1870, headed "Dying Amongst. trangers," in which the individual, who is therein tated, as having accompanied a Lady from England to New York and there deserted her, is described as a Lieutenant Rosenberg Harris of the Royal Artillery, I have the honor to inform you that no Officer of the name re-ferred to ever served in that Regiment.

I shall therefore feel obliged by your kindly inserting in your next issue this disclaimer, by the Regiment I represent, of the individual alluded to

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

To the Editor of THE SUN, New York, U. S.

Mr. d'Homergoe Induiges in Irony. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The interesting suggestions of a man who knows what he is talk-ing about in to-day's Ses may be very valuable and cor-rect, but his theory of giving a broad expanse to tidal waters in order to deepen channels is one of those exwaters in order to decrees channels is one of those extraordinary and novel engineering propositions I must coniess my inability to discuss. There are many other curious statements made by this old officer, which my respect for size, dissinchation toy contriverey, and want of time prevent me from noticing. In one statement, however, he is in order, when he accuses me of warting however, he is in order, when he accuses me of warting to remedy the evil of shallowing water in the statement to remedy the evil of shallowing water in the statement was to be supported in the statement of the effects of electroctions on tidal waves. If my plan will do harm let it be discarded for that of the old officer of the const survey, and let us have a deepened harlor by removing States Island, Fort Hamilton, Sandy Hook, and the Jersey flats.

BROOKLYS, Aug. 27.

LOUIS C. D'HOMERQUE.

The Non-Explosive Motor.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: My atention was called to a letter in The Sux in reference to apid treasit on the surface. Your correspondent has hings somewhat mixed, and with your permission, I things somewhat mixed, and, with your permission, I would like to set him straight, so far as the Angamar motor now ranning on Third avenue is concerned.

This motor is, in sect, a lockwoodive without any numps or injectors, the boiler being filled with water at 212° from a stationary boiler at the upper deput, and the water replemished as often as necessary one cold water being used, and a small firebox under the rear platform keeping up the temperature of the water, and so giving steam sufficient to run the motor for four hours, and, if necessary, at a speed of twenty index per hour and at an expenditure for motor and stationary bodiers of not more than 320 pounds of coal per day. This motor is deing the work of twenty horses, having an extra car atched, and can, if necessary, propel two or three loads. ing the work of twenty horses, having an extra car at tached, and can, if necessary, propel two or three loades

Impatient tor his Arrears.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a pensioner of the late war, having been wounded at the battle of Antietam. Owing to red tape, I did not succeed in getting my pension until three years ago. Under the last act I am entitled to arrears of pension. I have written to Washington more than a dozen times, but can get no reply. Have any of the arrears, of pensions under the last act, passed three or four months or more ago, been paid, or will they ever be paid? If we are entitled to it. I think we might as well get it now, while we are in need of it to support our families. When times get better we may not need it so badly.

As OLD SOLDIES.

Blanks and Prizes. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Any one

canning the newspapers is daily met with the tempting nnouncement that by investing \$2 you have a crack at various sums ranging from \$30,000 down to \$10. We never hear anything from the unfortunates who weekly and monthly go for these silicrate prizes. It would form a very interesting and instructive chapter in human life to yet their experiences.

Almost Paustaben.

New York, Aug. 27.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It affords bounded pleasure to hosts of friends of the Hon. Archibald M. Bliss to see his name suggested as a nominee for Gubernatorial hottors.

Why studied not his name appear as the "dark horse" at the coming nomination? Why?

A. H. B. BROGKIYS, Aug. 27.

Where Heads are Unsafe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would like to know it the inventor of that head protector has any for sale, for I would like to wear one when I go under an elevated railroad. Every day since they began the construction of these things somebody has been get ting hurt, yet the company has failed to adopt any plan to prevent accidents. Avery simple one would be to stretch a net made for the purpose out of very strong cord under the workmen. Somethias ought to be done why don't Fields get a satisaction out of 'inden by clini-

What One Tenant Thinks a Shame.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is t that the marshals of the District Courts, from Ford it that the marshals of the District Courts, from Ford-ham down to Chambers street, take out their disposess papers from Judge Callahan's office, down in Nassau street, listend of the court of the district in which the street, listend of the court of the district in which the court is the street of the court of the

The Twenty-third's Badge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's 80%, under the head of the "Cross of the Twenty-third," a member of that regiment refers to the Maltese cross as having been the badge of that excellent body of fighters, the Sixth Army Corps. For the correctness of history—I have no interest in the squabble of the Twentythird-silow a member during its entire existence of the of Fifth Corps, whose record as a corps in the tight, of recent developments is bound to figure forever in the instance of this country, to say nothing of its decimal of many a bloody field, to says, that the Saxth Army Corps many a bloody field, to says, that the Saxth Army Corps was a right cross, as every old member of either everys must know. The badge of the Fifth Corps was the Maitese cross. As the Twenty-third seems to be deeply interested as to the right to wear old army badges, they should study up a little as to wint corps those tadges respectively belonged to before making landingstock of themselves in the eves of veurans who were those badgess as means of the inflation, not only in action but when it became a duty to bury the unknown dead. third-allow a member during its entire existence of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In replying to criticisms on the right of their regiment to wear the Sixth Corps budge, members of the Twenty-third, N. G., usually harp on the single string of " lealonsy" on the part of brother militia. This is absurd, the discussion concerns themselves and the Sixth Cores veterans exclusively. The latter are united in feeling that if th Twenty third is the superior organization claimed they should consider that they have glory sufficient without taking from the veterans the one emblem that they may wear distinctively as commemorative of "days of danger taking from the veterans the one emblem that they may wear distinctively as commemorative of "days of danger and as akenting."

The question is in a mutahell—easily cracked. The Twenty third entirer were or were not an integral part of and founds and other than the magnia of the Sakh Copps. If they were, and so acted a mainti part, the records of the War Department will show at, and, as they are of easy access, the Colonel of the reciment can at one and forever end controversy by producing authenticated documents praying their right to wear the Sixth Cores cross. It this can not be done surely they must statu convicted of Faistarhan hectoring and massportating behind a barge of travery in which they have no property. And while a survivor of the old "Sixth" tennalls above ground they may expect to be autagenized on this account and, in fact, as a suscied duty, this will become a legacy to our fremedies dissociation, mines to Twenty third determine the clottle for act as homographic account from the fact of the virtual passession of the rightful herrs—the we scanned to the light passession of the rightful herrs—the we scanned to the light passession of the rightful herrs—the we scanned to the light passes of the Arrabit herrs—the we scanned to the light passession of the rightful herrs—the we scanned to the light passession of the rightful herrs—the we cannot be successed to the scanned to the light passes of the Arrabit herrs—the weather the finish scanned to the scanned to the same than the scanned to the scanned to the light passes of the Arrabit herrs—the weather the scanned to the light passes of the scanned to the scanned to

To the Lister of Dar Sex-Sec. If "Araberist" thinks the Twenty third do not wear their cross on something else besides "false breasts" let him come over to their armory and see for himself. He will find, on searching the orders issued at that learful light, Gettysburg, that he Twenty-third was waiting anxiously to join the fray, in was kest in the rear to keep the relect army from go-me to Phinadelphin.

Here is some more shrapnel:

Oh, Getty sburg did give us fame, We giory in our honored mane; What's our gain is no one's loss. We're bound to wear that trectan cross. We are the best for we are so neat. The inspector says we are hard to heat, And when we drail we cather he moss. And we always wear our irrelan cross.

The old Sixth Corps may blow and squeal, But to them we are not going to kneed. Had to them we are not sold.

For the Ward, who is our bose.

Easy they can't take away our tirerian cross.

A Satist Scales Var. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCH. No. 10 really to the boundars of "Artillerist," I ask you to print the bolishing portion of a letter I have in my possession from own. Within it

ranklin.

The Sixth Corps badge originated from an order give.

The Sixth Corps badge originated from an order give. by me to my division constrained from an order given to my division constrained to mark the head quarter warrons so that they could easily be selected from the train. He with the approach decided wingon covers with a cross, and when the South Corns was afferward to med. His mark was and picked to the corns. The Sixth Corns had no monopoly of the sex and I know he reas in why any regiment has not the right to use II if it sees the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. I hereby recent the chaining, of Lee to delings to a list, but for roughly to E324 and to chaining to the sec. Such at the chaining the sec. Such at the chaining of the sec. Such Man, noney, and backers to be lound at 60 shorts from the france in TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL I being accept the thathenes of S. B. Bird to walk second two hours for that min of \$1,000. Man and money at 200 Fifth street, nor Henrano Elike.

A Chance for a Swim. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire I will swim man for \$100 or more, from the Bullery to Barbon.

any man for \$100 or more. Iron, the Battery to Hartenia on any day the accepter may mention. Janua Trace, 838 Second avenue.

SUNBEAMS.

-" Boots chonized here " is the announce

ment of a Boston bootblack. A sword swallower in a Vienna show

awallowed one award too many, and died.
-The Ralph Rackstrare of a St. Louis Pinafore" company has fascinated a sentimental heir

ess, and the two have eloped. -The Count de Chambord, the head of the French Bearbons, is to visit next mouth the Duke of Nor-folk, the head of the English Roman Catholics.

-The Duke of Rutland is so incensed because his yacht was run into by a rival crait, in a race, that he has sued to recover the value of a tern so -In the capital of Japan, writes a mis-

stonary, there are about seventy thousand soldiers, all in the American uniform, and provided with arms pur-chased from the United States and England. -Simla is the Lenox and Newport of India

It is from \$40 to \$60 reet above the sen. Amid its lovely shrubberies the Viceroy, and all others who can pass the hot and rainy months in delightful temperature -A Baltimore druggist attributes the great prevalence of Bright's disease in this country to the immoderate use of iced drinks. Before ice came into regular household use he asserts that the malady was

-Bertie Hathaway, an ingenious boy at Edenburg, Pa., made a gun by plugging one end of a gas pipe with an iron rivet, drilled a hole in the side, and astened it to a whittied wooden stock. The contrivance ooked well, but when the lad fired it the rivet was blown

into his breast, killing him. -The Official Journal of St. Petersburg ave that in Russia, in the month of June, their were altoyether 3,500 fires, which caused a loss of property to the extent of over twelve millions of roubles; 508 of the fires were from incendiarism, 930 from neglect, 310 from lightning, and in 1,752 cases the cause was unknown.

-The London Times has had 21 actions for libel brought against it since 1872. In 14 cases the plain-biffs abandoned the action before trial, and in 4 received no damages. In these 18 actions the expenses of the Times amounted to £3,200, and only £130 was rec As the law stands newspaper proprietors have no security for costs.

Philadelphia iron foundry, a few days ago, opened a drawer with a skeleton key, stole \$55, and was caught This was Charles Langheimer, the convict made famous by Dickens as an illustration of the horrors of solitary onfinement. He has served several terms in prison nec Dickens saw and pitied him. -- It was discovered that hundreds of per-

-An old man sneaked into the office of a

ons were at a Clinton County (Pa.) camp meeting solely or recreation, and spent most of the time of the religiou services in their tents, even going so far as to play cards and drink beer. The presiding elder employed clergymen to go about and preach to these triffers, and since ther there has been no escape from exhortation, except by -The country folk of Germany are a little

rimitive, but an honest farmer of Weiden, near Ryens-ourg, deserves the first prize for simplicity. He recently equired of a notary in the city after a railway enginee who had disappeared. It turned out that he had lent money to the engineer on the security of the locomotive run by him, supposing it to be his personal property, and that he now wished to seize this collateral. -The ladies who went to the Royal British Yacht Club's regatta this year are thus reproved by the London Truck. "There was a tendency to gross exaggeration in the dress of many of them. Elaborate silk costumes or pink and chocolate, broad hoop stripes, and petitionats of red silk, trimmed with lace flounces un-

der black dowered calico tunics, are strangely at variance with good taste in a small seaside place."

—The Missouri Legislature, at its late ession, passed a law providing for the creation of a bureau of labor statistics. The measure was enacted through the earnest efforts of the labor organizations of the State, and it is understood that Gov. Phelps, recognizing that fact, will appoint some one prominently con nected with those organizations as Commissioner, to superintend the bureau, especially as the law distin provides that the appointee must be "identified with the aboring interests."

-The nobles and the free cities of Germany intend to creet a monument in Berlin in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm's golden wedding. The design shows two marble columns, joined at the top and bearing the dates 1829 and 1879. An angel, bestowing a blessing, mounts the whole. Between the columns are buse bas-relief of the royal pair, and the inscription, "Wilhelm

Augusta." On the pedestal is to stand, "Dedicated by the German nobles and free cities." The height of the monument will be fifty feet. -A German journal speaks of the description of a storm that is often found in novels in more or less varied terms, but usually somewhat like this: "The waves rose mountain high over the frail vessel, threat-ening every instant to engulf it. Then suddenly they lifted it to the clouds, only the next moment to let it suk again into a watery abyss." Ac. This is poetic, but by no means accurate. Careful scientific observations have established the fact that ocean waves seldom attain to a

height of 20 feet, and never rise higher than 27. -Sir Rowland Hill, the well-known author of the penny postage system in England, and whose death occurred vesterday, was recently presented with the freedom of the city of London, and as he was unable to attend at Guildhall to receive it, as is invariably the custom, the Mayor and Corporation paid him the remarkable compliment of going to his country seat to make the presentation. The gold box, enclosed in an bony easket, was worth \$2,500. Sir Rowland's colle

tion of stamps, the most complete existing, is valued at \$5,000, but he esteemed it beyond all price. -A list of the printing houses and kindred nstitutions of St. Petersburg is published in the Gola. There are, all told, 108 printing offices in the city, seven of which belong to the Government: there are 110 liths graphic establishments, 12 type foundries, 5 metallo graphic establishments, 89 photographic galleries, 120 cokstores, 30 braries, 15 stores of typographic hapli ments, 22 hand-printing presses, and one store of fixtue stamps. Books and journals are sold at 15 printing of fices, at 7 newspaper offices, at 32 toyshons, and at sevral tobacco shops. The sale of lournals is in charge of two companies, consisting of 13 responsible members

who employ 150 persons. -An unusual scene for Europe-that of the our not setting, but shining through the whole makt-is to be witnessed from the summit of Mount Asyas, in Finland, near Torneo, at 662 northern latitude. Every year, on June 23, a multitude of people of different na-tions visit that mountain to witness the interesting spec acle. According to the reports of the Finn journals, this year there were on Mount Aavax about 300 travellers three of these were Englishmen, two Frenchmen, one was a Bussian: there were several Germans, Danes, and swedes, and the rest were Finns. The Government of

Finland is now erecting on Mount Aavax a hotel for the -Dr. Frankland, in his monthly report on the London water supply, states that the Thames waws supplied by each of the five companies drawing their supply from that source was during the month of July much colluted with organic impurity, and was unfit for dietele corroses. The West Middlesex Company's water was noreover, "slightly turbid, and contained moving organ sms." The Lea water, delivered by the New River and East London Companies, was only slightly superior to the Thames water. The New River water was "slightly turbid, owing to suspended crystals of carbonate of him The deep-well waters supplied by the Kent and Coine Val-

as usual, event and bright and of excellent quali--The Earl of Fife, whose death is noticed by the latest London papers, owned 252,000 acres, with a rental of £72,000 a year, in Scotland. His family has been remarkable for its preeminence in the scandalous chrob-cies of the day. One of his daughters is the Marchiness lownshend, who some three years ago sloped to Pari with an uncle of Lord Bath's old enough to be her tather. They were pursued by her brother, the present Lord File, to Parss, and Lord Townshend conducted the 177825. arity. Her sister, Lasty Ida, married Mr. adrian Hope of the famous Anglo Amsterdam family, but tiring a him, took up with an Austrian attache, and was divorced Then the youngest daughter married Lord Dupplin el est son of the Earl of Kenneall, but before two yes? were over she, too, found that she liked some one of otter, and was consequently divorced for adulery with Mr. Herbert Flower, whom she has since married

-The life of Fra Pantaleo, who has often been described, though scarcely with reason, as the Frid Tuck of Garibaldi, and who was burned recently at il-out withoutany religious recently, was a very excellules. Born in 1825, he became a Franciscan before he was 21 and was appointed professor of philosophy at the semile-ry of Paletino. Havious, however, were very designed and to the Archieshop of Paletino, who declared him tells a bereits, and shapped his course of fections. This was est about the time that the revolutionary movem it was beginning in Serty, and Pra Paritable entered into it with great nervor. The attempted insurrections Airth-1860, having tailed, Fra Pantales, in the gast-se a mink and with a cross in his hand, seniored the surrounding country, preaching a body war, and color has to bis standard hundreds of presents whose rathing of MAA. Beath to the Bourbons. When Gardon's bored of Marsala is was at once joined by Fra Pantales, who ore sented him to this frame's as "the new P. o liss;" and who alterward gave him his portrait, with the charge. teristic inscription. "To use friend and companion in arms, fractains, to whom drain and the worsh one a debt of gratitude." He entered Paterno with The Tool-said," and was wounded there, and afterward occupcarried star bald in the campaign in the Tyres and at Neutrina. When Garibald, raised a legion to asset France in 1-37s, Paniajeo was one of his officers and deaimed the rank of Major after the battle of month or two afterward fra Pantales tick to time! a wife; and his widow, by whom he had several child been, is left in a state of such poverty that the Fress Ab ociation at Home is raising a subscription for her, and also for his mother and sister, who are also destitute